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DISSERTATION

ON

FEVERS

AND

INFLAMMATORY DISTEMPERS.

WHEREIN

A Method is proposed of Curing, or at least
of Removing the Danger usually attending, these
fatal Disorders.

By R. JAMES, M. D.

*Non Fumus ex Fulgore, sed ex Fumo datus Luxur
Cogitat, ut speciosa dehinc Miracula praeant.*

HORACE.

L O N D O N:

Printed for J. NEWBURY at the Bible and Sun
in St. Paul's Church-Yard. 1748.

(Price Six Pence.)

DISSERTATION

ON
THE FEVERS

AND
INFLAMMATORY DISTEMPERS



By R. JAMES, M.D.

LONDON:

Printed for J. Murray at the Bible and Church
in the Strand, 1798.

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DISSERTATION

ON

Fevers and Inflammatory Distempers.

SO many Theories have been form'd relative to Fevers, and so many various Methods have been propos'd for their Cure in different Ages of the World, that no Volume would contain all that has been wrote upon these Subjects; and it has happen'd unfortunately, that every System, however inconsistent with common Sense, and every Mode of Practice, however unsuccessful, has nevertheless found its Patrons and Defenders; undoubtedly because under every Method, the spontaneous Recovery of those Patients who have escap'd merely by the Force of Nature, has been frequently ascrib'd to the Medicines exhibited, and the Regimen enjoin'd, however unlikely both may have been to produce such an Effect. If this was not the Case, Theories would expire in their Infancy for want of Success, and be never more heard of, unless some choice Genius should happen to revive them in after Ages. For of all the Theories and Systems that have been invented, only one can be right, and 'tis far from being agreed which that one is; and I am very certain, that Success in the Cure of Distempers has not yet determin'd it; for if it had, that, it is

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reaſonable to think, would have prevail'd over the reſt.

The Hippocratic Method of treating Fevers has been embrac'd by the moſt eminent Practitioners, and has this remarkable Circumſtance in its favour, that if it ſhould happen to do the Patient no Service, 'tis at leaſt not ſo likely to be injurious as many others that have been ſince in Vogue. Its great Author aſſerts, that 'tis Nature which cures Diſtempers, by a Concoction of the Humors; by which he means their Preparation for a ſubſequent Diſcharge out of the Body, by ſome ſpontaneous Evacuation. This Diſcharge of Humors brought about by Nature, or the vital Powers, is the Criſis ſo much celebrated by the antient Phyſicians, and ſo little attended to by the Moderns; a very few only excepted. In conſequence of this Doctrine, a Phyſician was principally to watch the Motions of Nature, by no means diſturb- ing her in her Operations of concocting and expel- ling the Humors, by attempting any thing of Con- ſequence; whiſt he was only permitted to prevent, if poſſible, by a proper Regimen, thoſe Accidents which he foreſaw might happen and prove dangerous; or to aſſiſt Nature by gentle means to complete this critical Diſcharge when begun, provided her own Force was inſufficient for that ſalutary Purpoſe.

This Method, however rational, juſt, and prefe- rable to moſt others ſince propoſ'd, is nevertheless liable to many Objections; for in purſuance hereof, there is but little room for a Phyſician to act; inſo- much that in violent Diſorders where the greateſt Aſ- ſiſtance is wanted, the leaſt, or none at all, can be afforded. And if we judge of it by the Succeſs of its Author in thoſe Caſes of which he has given us Hiſtories, we ſhall be inclin'd to enter- tain no great Opinion of it; for the Patients ge- nerally dy'd. *Aſclepiades* was ſo ſenſible of this, that he call'd ludicrouſly the Practice of his
Prede-

Predecessors *A Meditation on Death.* And it must be confessed, that a Physician thus confin'd bears too near a Resemblance to the Spectator of a Tragedy, who spoils all if he attempts to prevent the Catastrophe.

This the illustrious *Sydenham* seems in some measure to have understood, when in his later Writings he recommends bleeding and purging as the most effectual Cure for Fevers, tho' it appears by his former Works, that his first Practice was form'd nearly upon the Model of that of *Hippocrates*. And Experience evinces, that more recover under the Treatment last propos'd by the above-mention'd Author, than under any other, and that in a shorter Time, and with much less Trouble to the Patient; provided the Cure is attempted before the Disease has made too much Havock in the Constitution, and the Evacuations are conducted with Prudence, and carry'd on to a Point sufficient to answer the End, and no further. But the Procrastination of Patients, and the fatal Misconduct of those usually first consulted on these melancholy Occasions, render it difficult for a Physician to practice this Method to any Advantage, because he is seldom call'd upon till the Constitution is nearly ruin'd either by the Progress of the Distemper, or by Errors at that Time irretrievable. This, however, is certain, that whatever be the Cause, many Patients miscarry even under this Treatment, perhaps more than recover, if the Distemper rises to a Degree any ways formidable.

There is something too ridiculous in many of the modern Theories, and the Practices founded thereon, to deserve Consideration. I must, however, just take Notice, that some have fancy'd a kind of Genius presiding over the animal Œconomy, that excites or allays Distempers, as it happens to be in a good or bad Humour. Others have discover'd a kind of Inflammation or Explosion of the animal Spirits; others a latent Poison or Ma-

lignity in the same animal Spirits, the Blood; or wherever they pleas'd to fix it; whilst others have unmercifully stigmatiz'd the Nerves, for Faults of which they are perfectly innocent. And to such equally absurd and unintelligible Causes, Fevers and all their Consequences have been ascrib'd. However these Theorists may differ as to the Causes of Fevers, they are pretty well agreed with respect to Practice; for most of them have been of opinion, that the Inflammation of the animal Spirits, was to be discuss'd, that this latent Poïson or Malignity was to be expell'd thro' the cutaneous Pores, or that the Nerves were to be warm'd and stimulated; and all these Ends were to be answer'd by heating Sudorifics, and warm Cordials. In consequence of these Speculations, the Patient was to be confin'd to a warm Bed, in a hot Room, and was to take every third or fourth Hour, sudorific Boles and Powders, with Draughts and Julaps, besides perhaps cordial Drops in the Intervals. But this Method is attended with greater Inconveniencies than any other, for the Patient very soon becomes excessively hot, thirsty and restless, whilst his Tongue grows every Hour more dry and discolour'd, his Urine crude and pale, or sometimes high colour'd and turbid, without any regular Separation; and convulsive Twitchings and a Delirium, frequently terminating in a Coma, or lethargic Disposition, close the last Scene and the Patient's Eyes for ever. And it makes no great Difference with respect to the Event, whether the Patient sweats or not, except that Sweats thus extorted, deprive the Blood of its most fluid part, which would otherwise dilute it, and render it more easily moveable thro' the Vessels, and by these means are only serviceable, as they accelerate the Release of the Patient from the triple Torture of his Distemper, the Medicines and Blisters, which

last

last are usually laid on with the utmost Profusion, in order to obviate or remove those Symptoms which may sometimes be inseparable from the Disorder, but are more frequently excited, or at least increased, by the Treatment above-mentioned. Tho' I must confess, that some few are so happy in an unextinguishable Strength of Constitution, that they even at last miraculously recover.

Another, and that the most common Method of treating Fevers may properly be call'd the Eclectic, or rather trimming Method. In this the Person to whose Care the Patient is committed, bleeds, and perhaps repeats it more than once, or is bold enough to venture upon one or more Purges; but at the same time he frustrates his own good Intentions, by repeating every three or four Hours nervous Cordials, and warm Sudorifics; not considering that Sweats, which are not spontaneous, but extorted, generally prove symptomatical and noxious, instead of being critical and salutary. This is doing something worse than nothing; for if bleeding and Evacuations are right, heating and nervous Medicines, which are the reverse, must necessarily be wrong, and *vice versa*. So that the good Effects which might be expected from either, are prevented by the opposite Treatment; and the Patient is at last oblig'd to purchase a very indifferent Chance for his Life, at the Expence of half his Skin torn off with Blisters, with a Degree of Pain scarcely tolerable, unless he has the good Fortune to be out of his Senses; and even then 'tis impossible for any one who has not been delirious in a Fever, to conceive the Agonies that are felt.

As I enter'd upon Practice extremely young, and had an Opportunity of visiting more Patients, and conducting more Cases, than I believe any Man ever did in the same Number of Years, I discover'd
very

very early the Inconveniencies and Precariousness of those Methods I had been taught to pursue in the Treatment of Fevers, not without being extremely surpriz'd at the Deaths of Patients of my own and of others, who I knew had been treated according to the establish'd Rules of Art, which a juvenile Credulity had entic'd me to believe almost infallible. But as I conceiv'd it reasonable to imagine that the supreme Being, who thought proper to afflict Mankind with Distempers as Punishments for their Iniquities, had at the same time put into our Hands the Materials or Instruments of Cure, discoverable by diligent and prudently conducted Researches, I attach'd myself to the Investigation of more certain Remedies and less precarious Methods of treating those Distempers, which Experience taught me were always troublesome and dangerous, and too frequently fatal under the commonly receiv'd Modes of Practice.

My first Attempt was upon the *Hydrophobia*, or that Species of Madness caused by the Bite of a mad Dog; a Disease at that time so fatal, that the whole History of Physic does not furnish us with two Instances of People once seiz'd with it, who escap'd the most miserable of all Deaths. Providence was pleas'd to favour my Endeavours, and I discover'd that Mercury was an almost infallible Preservative from, and Cure for it, both in Man and Beast. If this Assertion should be doubted by any one, after what I have formerly published upon this Subject, I could produce the Testimonies of such Personages as cannot be suspected of sacrificing any Portion of their Honour to my Convenience. This Improvement in Physic, however, promoted my private Advantage only as it taught me Experience, not so much in Physic as of Physicians; for I soon learned how dangerous it was to propose any Novelty in Practice, and that it was more prudent to suffer
thousand

thousands to perish under the common Treatment,
 than to save them by deviating from the beaten
 Track. But as I did not think this altogether con-
 sistent with the Rules of Morality and Honour, I
 assumed Courage enough to proceed to farther Re-
 searches, and use my utmost Endeavours to render
 my Profession subservient to the Good of Mankind,
 by all possible means. And if in consequence of
 this Resolution, I have discover'd a more safe, ex-
 peditious, and agreeable Method of curing Fevers
 than any before known, I shall have answered the
 End proposed, and shall think I have reason to ex-
 pect the Favour and Protection of Mankind; and
 the rather, because I have certain Presages of the ill
 Will and Resentment of Multitudes among those
 whose Interest it is, that the Cure of Fevers should
 continue dangerous, tedious, and tormenting. I am
 sensible how difficult it is for a Man to speak with
 a good Grace of himself, and how disagreeable to
 others; I shall therefore wave all the low Artifices
 which have been employ'd to my Prejudice, by
 some whose Duty it was to have given me their
 Protection, and from whose Education and Cha-
 racter I might have expected the Treatment of a
 Gentleman. But I can't forbear particularly com-
 plaining, that the small Share of Learning which
 the World has been so indulgent as to allow me,
 should be distorted to my Disadvantage, and made
 a Pretence for doing me an Injury. For it has
 been industriously insinuated in Families where it was
 intended that I should be employed, that I had
 spent too much Time in reading to have attended
 to Practice, and consequently that I knew nothing
 of it. And this low Cunning has been carried very
 far by some Apothecaries who commenc'd my Ene-
 mies, tho' they never once spoke to me, or saw me.
 How far this Calumny is consistent with Truth, all
 my

my Friends and Acquaintance know so well, that 'tis scarcely worth while to contradict it.

Having represented above the Inconveniencies and Uncertainty in the common Treatment of Fevers, it remains that I give some account of a Medicine I have used, and the Methods I have pursued with uncommon Success, for the Cure of the very worst and most dangerous of these Distempers I have met with. And if they should be found by future, as they have almost constantly by the past, Experience, to extirpate these terrible Disorders, without Hazard, in a very few Days, but generally in a very few Hours, and in such a Manner as to give the Patient very little Trouble, I shall think a Cure thus brought about, answers very well to the Rule of *Celsus*, when he tells us it should be perform'd, *tutò, citò, & jucunde*; safely, expeditiously, and agreeably.

In treating this Subject, I shall by no means enter into theoretical Disquisitions, but rather rest the whole upon Experience, as of more Weight than all the Systems in the World. And as the Histories of Cases set Experience in the strongest Light, I shall relate some of a very extraordinary Nature, to the Truth of which I can bring sufficient Testimony whenever I am call'd upon to do it. Mean time, as there may be some whose lucrative Views may tempt them to persecute me and the Method I propose, with all the Detraction and Falschood that may be expected from Self-interest and unprovok'd Revenge, these I shall advise to save themselves a good deal of unnecessary Trouble; and as *Gamaliel* said to the *Jewish* Magistrates upon a more important Occasion, to let it alone; for if it be of Men it will come to nought, but if be it of God, ye cannot overthrow it.

The Case of Mrs. Morton.

MR S. *Morton* of the Almonry in the Parish of *St. Margaret's Westminster*, about twenty seven Years of Age, on or about the first of *December 1741*, was seiz'd with a violent Fever, much resembling one of which her Husband died about ten Days before. Her Urine was crude, her Pulse extremely quick, her Tongue much discolour'd, and her Head was greatly disorder'd from the first, inso-much that she could get very little Sleep. Her Distemper continued till the 8th perpetually increasing, and in the Evening of that Day, I found her absolutely insensible, comatose, and paralytic on the right Side, the Arm and Leg being quite cold, and totally depriv'd of Motion and Sensation, so far as we could perceive; and the Women about her turn'd her on her left Side, as they said, to die, in conformity to a vulgar Error, importing that no Body can die easily except lying on the left Side. That Night about twelve I gave her half a Dram of the Powder, which is the Subject of this Treatise. In consequence of this, she seem'd in a little Time to be a good deal uneasy, and sweated profusely till six the next Morning, at which Time she recovered her Senses, her Arm and Leg became warm, and capable of being mov'd spontaneously, her Tongue was much clear'd, her Pulse began to be rais'd and less quick, and her Urine deposited a copious equal Sediment. She continued mending gradually till the 9th at Night, and then she took another Powder, upon which she slept very well all Night, and sweated as before, and in the Morning I found her so well, as to pronounce her absolutely out of Danger, without hazarding my Reputation by my Prognostic. The 10th at Night however, I gave her another Powder, which operated much in the same Manner

as the pre ceding. The Morning of the 11th she was so perfectly recovered, as to stand in need of no more Medicines. Her Strength return'd in a reasonable Time, and she has continued perfectly well to this Hour.

REMARKS.

As from the taking the first Dose of this Medicine, she took no other, and as the Alteration in her Disorder was so very remarkable and sudden, I think her Recovery can be fairly ascrib'd to nothing but the Medicine. Many Gentlemen were present during her whole Disorder, saw her take the Medicine, observed the Effects, and are ready to give Testimony to the Truth of what I have asserted.

The Case of Mr. William Waller.

IN the Beginning of June 1746, Mr. William Waller, Distiller in Bridge-Street, Westminster, about twenty three Years old, Nephew to Mrs. Morton, the Subject of the preceeding Case, was seiz'd with a violent Fever, in consequence of a severe Cold. A Blister was applied to his Head, and stimulating Plaisters to his Feet, without any Relief. What more had been done, I don't know, for I was not called in till the 8th Day. At that Time I found his Pulse extremely quick, and his Urine crude; he could get no Sleep, and was delirious to a very great Degree at Intervals. I gave him immediately a Dose of half a Dram of the above-mentioned Powder, which excited a Nausea, and Inclination to vomit, with some gentle Pukes, and several purging Stools, and besides this brought on a pretty plentiful Sweat. Upon this he slept very well, and awoke with very little

or no Fever, his Urine depositing a copious Sediment. I thought proper, however, to give him two more Doses of the same Medicine, at what Distances of Time I don't remember, but they operated somewhat less than the preceeding, and in a very few Days he became perfectly well.

REMARKS.

This Patient took no other Medicine of any kind but what I have mention'd. His sudden Cure, therefore, could be owing to nothing else. His Mother, his Aunt, his Sisters, and many of the Neighbours, are ready to attest the Truth of what I have related.

The Case of Ralph Hodgson Esq;

S Ometime in the Month of *March* 1743, *Ralph Hodgson Esq;* of *Garden-Court* in the *Temple*, was seized with a severe Fever. He was at that Time about twenty five, as I remember, very strong, and somewhat corpulent. I do not recollect at what Time of the Fever I was call'd in, nor did I ever know how he had been treated before I saw him, having never convers'd with the Persons who attended him; but a Gentleman of Honour and Fortune call'd on him that Day, and found him so delirious, restless, and ill in all Respects, that he gave him over for lost. Betwixt 8 and 9 in the Evening, I was desired to make him a Visit. I found him excessively hot, his Urine was pale and crude, his Pulse extremely quick and high, his Tongue much discolour'd, and he was very far from being sensible. My Duty as a Physician, my Inclinations and Honour as a Friend, and some particular Interests I had in preserving his Life, all

concurred to make me take the shortest and most certain Method for his Recovery. I gave him, therefore, half a Dram of the Powder above-mentioned with my own Hands, in a spoonful of Syrup of Balsam, about 9 a-Clock. About 9 the next Morning, I made him a second Visit, and found him up, reading some Law Reports. Upon Examination, his Tongue appear'd clear and red, his Urine was of a Lemon Colour, depositing a copious Sediment, his Heat was moderate as in a perfect State of Health; and upon the whole, he entirely recovered, so as to go abroad in two or three Days, without Occasion for any other Medicine of any kind whatever. I was inform'd, that in half an Hour after he had taken the Medicine, he fell a-sleep, sweat very moderately, and about seven in the Morning had three purging Stools.

REMARKS.

I have been the more particular in this Case, as perhaps the whole History of Physic cannot afford a single Instance of so dangerous a Disorder, so perfectly cur'd in so short a Time, and with so little Trouble. Mr. *Hodgson* is a Gentleman as much averse to encouraging as telling a Falshood. And to him I appeal for the Truth of what I have related.

The Case of Mr. Benjamin Calverly.

IN May 1745, Mr. *Benjamin Calverly*, who then lived in *Princes Court by Story's Gate, Westminster*, a Gentleman very well known to many Officers of the Army, was on a *Friday* taken ill of a Fever, and on the *Thursday* following at 11 a-Clock at Night I was called to him. I found his Fever very

very high, his Tongue dry and rough, his Urine high coloured and crude, and was informed that he had not slept for several Days and Nights before. The next Morning he lost about 12 Ounces of Blood, and in the Evening took half a Dram of the Powder mention'd in the preceeding Cases. On the *Saturday* Morning I found it had not operated otherwise than by exciting a gentle Sweat. His Tongue, however, was much moister, and there was a very good Separation in his Urine; and upon the whole, I thought him a good deal better; but as he had been costive for many Days, I directed him a gentle Purge, which operated about six Times. In the Evening, he took another Dose of Powder, which also excited a gentle Sweat, and the next Morning I found him much recovered, his Urine continuing to deposite a copious Sediment. But as the Powder had procured no Stools, I repeated the Purge, which operated as the former had done. The *Monday* following, being the next Day, he took another Powder, which again excited a gentle Sweat. And on *Tuesday* Morning the Fever entirely left him, and he immediately recovered without taking any Thing more, and has ever since enjoyed a good State of Health.

REMARKS.

Some good Effect may possibly be ascribed to the Purges in this Case, and without Dispute they were of Service. But his sudden Recovery from so dangerous a Fever, could be effected by nothing so much as the Powders, especially as there was a regular Separation in his Urine, within twelve Hours after taking the first Dose, even before a Purge had been given. And indeed at that Time he appear'd to be so far mended, as to be out of Danger.

The

The Case of Mr. John Barrow.

MR. *John Barrow*, at that Time of the Parish of *Lambeth* in the County of *Surrey*, was on the 10th of *September* 1747, seized with a violent Fever, attended with a profuse *Diarrhæa*, which in about seven Days time reduced him extremely low. At this Period he took thirty Grains of the Fever Powder about six o'Clock in the Evening; about eight it threw him into a profuse Sweat, upon which he found himself much easier and better. This Sweat continued on him for about four Hours, and as soon as that was gone off, it purged him considerably, tho' without giving him any Sickness or Pain. The next Morning his Fever left him entirely, and he found himself in good Spirits, and soon recovered Strength.

REMARKS.

Mr. Barrow having been educated in Pharmacy, he might be a better Judge of the Operation, and Success of this Remedy, than some others. 'Tis observable, that he took but one Dose, and no other Medicine.

The Case of Master William Barrow.

MAfter *William Barrow*, Son of the above-mentioned *Mr. John Barrow*, a Youth of about twelve Years old, was, on the 17th of *October* 1747, taken ill of a violent Fever, which continued on him five Days, and he was at Intervals light-headed and raving, when his Father gave him one half Dose of the same Powder he himself had taken, which made him sweat pretty much, and after that purged him three Times. 'Twas about 10 o'Clock in the

the Morning when he took the Powder, and about two o'Clock in the same Afternoon the Fever left him, and he found himself in good Spirits and well.

The Case of Mrs. Martha Bucktrout in Hunt's Court, Castle-Street, near Leicester-Fields, and that of her Daughter.

The following Case I am obliged to take from Mrs. Bucktrout, the Subject of it, as I attended her myself only once, and that very late in the Fever.

S I R,

I was, on or about the 12th of November 1746, seized of a violent Fever, which continued on me five Weeks, during which Time I was blooded twice, and had a Blister on my Back, and two Blisters put to my Legs, the two first of which performed their Office, and discharged a good deal; but the last Blister, which was applied on my Fever's increasing, did not rise so as to discharge, and I was light-headed, and still worse, when one of my Relations came to see me, and advised me to take your Fever Powder. Pursuant to his Directions, I took one Dose that Evening, which made me sweat a good deal, and purged me three or four Times, and in about four Hours after, I was much easier, and had the perfect use of my Senses, and was well enough in the Afternoon to sit up in my Bed. The next Evening I took another Dose of the Powder, which operated much in the same Manner, and I was well enough the next Day to sit up for two or three Hours together, and to eat a little Mutton-Broth, and butter'd Turneps. The next Evening I took another Dose of the Powder, which carried off all the Remains of the Fever, and left me in good Spirits,

Spirits, and able to walk about. But about three Days after this, I had a great Inclination for a Hog's Milt for my Supper, which being stuff'd, and high season'd, and not broiled enough, and I eating very heartily of it, my Fever was brought on again to a very great Degree; but upon taking two Doses more of the same Powder, the Fever again left me; and I have been very well ever since.

About a Fortnight after I recovered, my Daughter *Eleonora Bucktrout*, who was then about three Years old, was taken ill of the same kind of Fever, and was very bad and light-headed; upon which I gave her half a Dose of the same Powder, which promoted a Sweat, and purged her twice, and in about two Hours after, she was quite sensible and easy. The next Evening I gave her another half Dose of the Powder, and in the Morning her Fever was entirely gone, and she recovered her Strength in a few Days.

I am, SIR,

Your most humble Servant,

Martha Bucktrout.

The Case of Miss Sudwell, Niece to Mr. Pearce in Market-Lane, St. James's Market, Westminster, and that of Mr. Pearce's Child.

As I did not see the Subject of the ensuing Case till after her Recovery, I could not give a particular Detail of it, and was therefore obliged to Mrs. Pearce for the following Relation.

SIR, *Market-Lane, St. James's Market Westminster.*

ABout the 10th of April 1747, my Niece *Elizabeth Sudwell*, near fifteen Years of Age, was seized

seized with a violent Fever, attended with a severe Pain in her Head; and in three Days she lost both the Use of her Limbs and her Senses, and continued raving Night and Day, without having a Moment's Sleep, or taking any Sustainance for near three Weeks; during which Time her Tongue was exceedingly black, dry and rough, and at Intervals she would often become extremely cold, and clench her Hands forcibly, as if convulsed, and frequently continued in that Manner for three or four Hours, so that all who saw her thought it was impossible she could recover. At this Time Mrs. Bucktrout an Acquaintance of mine, who had been cured of a very bad Fever sometime before, by your Fever Powder, advised me to make use of the same for my Niece. Accordingly, as you was so obliging as to send me some, I gave her one Dose the Day I had it, when my Neice had been ill about three Weeks. It vomited her once, and purged her five Times, and made her sweat a little. The next Day I gave her another Dose, which made her vomit three or four Times, purged her four or five Times, and made her sweat a little. And after this I began to perceive she had in some Measure recovered her Senses. The third Day she took another Dose, which was attended with much the same Operation, and from that Time she grew better daily. However, she took two or three more Doses with much the same good Effect. In about a Week she was able to sit up, and gradually recovered her Health; but was near two Months before she was perfectly restored to her Reason, which however now she enjoys, together with a very good State of Health.

I am, S I R,

Your humble Servant,

Frances Pearce.

D

P. S.

P. S. Sometime in *January* last, my Son, a Child of about 12 Months old, was seized with a *hooping Cough*, and about a Week after with a violent *Fever*. At Night I gave him six Grains of your Powder. He sweated very much all Night, and the next Morning was perfectly freed from the *Fever*, and in a great measure from his *hooping Cough*, which after this was very slight, and continued but a few Days longer.

The Case of Phipps Davison Esq;

Phipps Davison of the *Inner-Temple* Esq; was in *November* 1744, seized with a severe *Rheumatic Fever*, which deprived him of the Use of his Limbs, inso-much that for the Space of six Weeks he could neither use Hand nor Foot, both which were much swelled, and all that Time he was in extreme Pain. At this Period I was called in, and in the Evening he took a Dose of thirty Grains of the Powder, which gave him several Pukes, and then excited a profuse Sweat of many Hours continuance. Immediately upon this, his Urine, which had been crude, and very high-coloured during his whole Disorder, began to deposite a Sediment of a pink Colour, and he was manifestly better. The next Evening he took a second, and the Evening following, that a third Dose, both which operated much as the first had done, but more gently. Upon taking these, the Pain and Swellings gradually abated, and his Fever left him, inso-much, that in a few Days after the last Dose, he was so recovered as to be able to go abroad, without taking any thing farther; and never since had any Return of it.

The Case of Mr. Thomas Embery.

MR. Thomas Embery of *St. Martins Street, Westminster*, near *Leicester-Fields*, was, on or about the 25th of *September 1746*, taken ill of a Fever, which was so violent, that he could get no Sleep from the Beginning. About the 5th of *October*, when his Recovery was despair'd of by all about him, he took, about nine o'Clock at Night, a Dose of the Powder mentioned above. About twelve o'Clock it made him puke gently twice, and soon after that gave him three Stools. He then fell into a Sweat, which continued till eight or nine o'Clock in the Morning, during the greatest Part of which Time he slept very well, tho' he had not closed his Eyes for the ten Days preceeding, and found himself refreshed, and much better; and his Urine, before crude, deposited a copious Sediment. The next Morning he took another Powder, which operated much in the same Manner; after which he found his Fever gone, and recovered Strength in a few Days.

REMARKS.

I attended this Patient at the Request of a Gentleman of Honour and Integrity, who had an Inclination to have a Demonstration of the Possibility of curing a Fever in so short a Time, and with so little Trouble. As the Powder was the only Remedy he took, his sudden Recovery could be ascribed to nothing else.

The Case of Mrs. Mary Embery.

MRS. Mary Embery of *St. Martin's Street* near *Leicester-Fields, London*, Wife to Mr. Thomas Embery,

Embery, the Subject of the preceding History, was about the middle of *October* 1746, seized with a violent Fever, and was light-headed from the first Seizure; and continued so three Days, at the end of which she took one Dose of the Powder above-mentioned, which excited a copious Sweat; upon which she slept quietly for many Hours, and recovered her Senses, her Urine depositing a copious Sediment. The next Day she took another Powder, which operated much in the same Manner; and the next Day after that a third Dose, which entirely removed her Fever, and she very soon recovered her Strength.

Sometime in the Year 1742, I happen'd to be at a Tavern near the Hay-Market, and bearing accidentally of a Woman who was likely to die of a Fever, I remember I sent her a Dose of Powder; and another for her Child, who, I was inform'd, was as dangerously ill as the Mother, which I order'd to be divided into two. Four or five Days after I saw the Woman abroad, in a tolerable State of Health. This was much talked of at that Time; but as I did not attend the Woman myself, nor ever saw the others she mentions, I am obliged to relate the four following Cases in her own Words.

The Case of Sarah Francis, and that of her Nurse and two Children.

Sarah Francis, of Little Suffolk Street in the Hay-Market, St. James's, was, in the latter End of *October* 1742, seized with a violent Fever, which continued upon me three Weeks, during the greatest Part of which Time I was light-headed, and insensible, and so very weak and ill, that the Neighbours, and People who attended me, expected my Death

Death every Hour. At this Time a Gentleman who was at a Tavern in the Neighbourhood, sent me a Powder, and order'd the Messenger to stay and see me take it. After I had taken it about a Quarter of an Hour, I fell asleep, and continued sleeping about two Hours; but this I relate only from the Report of those about me, for I was delirious. As soon as I awoke, I was perfectly sensible, found myself very sick, vomited several Times, and purged frequently; and when this was over, I fell fast asleep, and continued sleeping several Hours, and sweated profusely, upon which I recover'd perfectly from my Fever, and was well enough in a few Days to pursue my Business.

After this, my Nurse, who attended me in my Illness, was taken violently ill of the same kind of Fever, being very light-headed for several Days; and upon taking two Doses of the same Powder, which operated much in the same Manner it had done with me, she perfectly recovered.

At the same Time that I was ill myself of this Fever, my Daughter *Elizabeth*, who was about seven Years old, was ill of the same Fever, and very light-headed and raving. She took two half Doses of the same Medicine, which operated nearly in the same Manner it had done with me, and perfectly cured the Fever.

A few Days after this, my Daughter *Henrietta*, who was about four Years old, was seiz'd with the same Disorder, attended with the same Circumstances; and upon taking two half Doses of the same Powder, she was perfectly cured. In all these Cases we had no occasion to take any other Medicine.

Sarah Francis.

The Case of Elizabeth Smith.

Elizabeth Smith, about twenty three Years of Age, of a thin pale Habit, sometime in January 1746, was seized with excessive Pains in both her Hips, insomuch that she could not walk without the utmost Difficulty and Torture. About three o'Clock in the Afternoon (I think it was on the 12th of January) she took a Dose of the Fever-Powder, which had no visible Operation. Two Hours after this, she took a second Dose, which was attended with no Operation. An Hour after that, she took two whole Doses together, but without any Operation. About an Hour after this, she took two more Doses, making in the whole six Doses, which were attended with no perceivable Operation. At ten o'Clock she got up, and was able to walk without any Pain.

REMARKS.

This young Woman's Case was not a Fever; but I have inserted it, to contradict a Report which has been propagated very industriously, that this Medicine is fatal, if it does not operate. The Subject of this History is at this Time alive and well; and a great Number of others who have taken it without any Operation, can bear Testimony to the Mistake above-mentioned.

The Case of Mrs. Elizabeth Doddimead.

As I never saw Mrs. Doddimead but once, and that at the latter End of her Fever, I cannot give a particular Detail of her Case, but am forced to relate it from her own Representation.

MRS.

MRS. Elizabeth Doddimead, of Moor's-Yard in St. Martin's Lane in the Strand, London, was, on or about the 6th of November 1746, taken with a Shivering like an Ague-fit, which was succeeded by a violent Fever, that continued for three Weeks, at the End of which she was light-headed and insensible, infomuch as not to know her own Child; had entirely lost her Sight, and was seized with Convulsion-fits every quarter of an Hour, and in this State she continued for a Week or longer, infomuch that every Body in the Neighbourhood expected her Death every Moment. At this Time Mrs. Heister, who had herself been cur'd of a Fever by the same Remedy, advised the People who attended her to give her the Medicine I have so often mentioned, which I sent by her Husband, upon his applying to me. She took one every Day for three Days, without any visible Operation; but on the fourth Day she took another, which purged her a little, and the Convulsions grew better, and the Fever abated. At Night she took a fifth Dose, which had nearly the same Operation with the fourth, and the next Morning she recovered her Senses, and the Fever and Convulsions left her.

Thus far she tells me she speaks upon the Credit of the People about her, and the Neighbours; but from this Time she remembers that she took two or three more Powders, which purged her gently; and in a few Days she was perfectly recovered, except that an unusual Coldness of her Head, and a Weakness in her Eyes remained for some little Time.

Mrs. Mary Johnson, Mr. Thomas Harm, Mr. Andrew Johnson, Mrs. Philothea Turner, and Mrs. Anne Terry, all of Moors Yard, are ready to confirm all the Circumstances above related.

The Case of Mr. James Doddimead.

MR. James Doddimead, of Moor's-Yard in St. Martin's Lane in the Strand, London, Husband to Mrs. Doddimead, was on the 24th of December 1746 in the Evening, taken with a shivering Fit like an Ague, which continued on him for some Hours, and the next Morning a Fever seized him in so violent a Manner, that he lost his Senses, and every body apprehended he was in the utmost Danger; but his Wife being just recovered of the same Disorder by taking of the Fever Powders, sent for some of the same Powders for her Husband. He took one Dose on the 26th Day, about ten o'Clock in the Morning, which brought on a great Sweat, and purged him twice. After this he was sensible at Intervals, and found himself much easier. The next Morning he took another Dose, which operated much in the same Manner, upon which he perfectly recovered his Senses. After this he took two more Doses of the same Medicine, and recovered his Health and Strength in a few Days.

The Case of Mr. Pringle.

Mr. Pringle a Cabinet-maker of West-Street, St. Anns, Westminster, gives me the following Relation.

S I R,

November 21. 1747.

I was for near thirty Years afflicted at Intervals with a violent Pain in my Head, and was subject to a Fever on taking any little Cold. About
the

the middle of *July* 1743, I was taken ill of a violent Fever, which continued on me eight Days, when it grew to such a height, that I was depriv'd of all my Senses; at this time I took a Dose of your Fever-Powder, which made me vomit three or four Times, and then caused me to sweat pretty much for four or five Hours. As soon as I began to sweat, my Fever abated, and when the Operation of the Powder was over, the Fever left me entirely, and I was well enough the next Morning to work at my Business. I was seized with the same kind of Fever three several Times the next Year, in consequence of getting Cold; but upon taking a Paper of the same Powder each Time, I was immediately cured. And since taking the last Dose of Powder, which was in the Beginning of *September* 1744, I have been entirely freed from all those Complaints, my Fever has never returned, and, what I think is more extraordinary, that almost continual Head-ach, which I had before from a Child, has never since given me the least Uneasiness.

I am, S I R,

Your humble Servant,

James Pringle.

Next Door to the Lamb in West-Street.

The Case of Mr. Robert Horsburgh in Conduit-Court, Long-Acre.

I did not attend the following Case, but Mr. Horsburgh, the Subject of it, gives me the following Relation.

S I R, *November* 23. 1747.

I was, on or about the 18th of *October* 1747, seized with a violent Fever, which deprived me of all my Senses, and every one that saw me

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thought it was improbable that I should recover. On the 24th of *October*, a Gentlewoman advised me to take a Paper of your Fever-Powder, which I did about four o'Clock in the Afternoon; after I had taken it about an Hour, it made me vomit several Times, and purged me very often, but without giving me Pain, and caused me to sweat plentifully. After the Operation was over, I fell fast asleep, and continued sleeping till the next Morning, when I found myself perfectly recovered. The Fever entirely left me, and with it a Pain in the back part of my Head, which I had been troubled with for upwards of two Years; and I have ever since enjoy'd a good State of Health.

I am, S I R,

Your humble Servant,

Robert Horseburgh.

The Case of Mr. Joseph Needham.

Joseph Needham in Church-Lane in the Strand, Westminster, was, in the Middle of *August* 1747, taken ill of a violent Fever, which, in about five Days Time, reduced him extremely. Upon taking one Dose of the Fever-Powder, which gave him three Stools, and made him sweat plentifully for about three Hours, he was so well recovered, as to go about his Business; but by going out too soon, his Fever returned, in a more violent Manner than before; however, upon taking another Dose of the same Powder, which operated much like the former, the Disorder entirely left him, and he has been well ever since.

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The Case of Mr. Joseph Hands.

Joseph Hands, about November 1746, was seized with a violent Fever, which continued on him about a Week, when his Master, the Honourable Mr. Vere Powlett, order'd him to apply to me. I gave him a Dose of Powder, which made him vomit three or four Times, purged him several Times, and made him sweat plentifully for about 24 Hours; immediately after which, the Fever entirely left him, he slept very well, and recovered without taking any thing more.

In July 1747, he was again seized with a Fever, in consequence of a violent Cold, which affected him with severe Pains in all his Limbs, and a violent Pain in his Head, with Thirst, and a Dryness of his Tongue: But upon taking two Doses of the same Powder, he was immediately cured.

In September 1747, he was again seized with violent Pains in his Limbs, and a Fever, which ended in a Pleurisy. I again gave him three Doses of the same Powder, which operated much in the same Manner as the former had done, and entirely removed his Fever; for his Tongue, before rough and discolour'd, became moist and red, his extreme Heat was absolutely gone; and his Urine, before crude, deposited a copious equal Sediment. But he could not get a Moment's Sleep, and complain'd that when he attempted to shut his Eyes, the Room seem'd to turn round, and he had a thousand inconsistent Ideas. Upon this Complaint, I directed for him thirty Grains of Musk, and twelve of Nitre. In half an Hour after taking it, he fell fast asleep, continued sleeping ten Hours, and awak'd perfectly well. This last Circumstance I mention as a thing that is of great consequence in Practice, and of which

I have had much Experience in similar Cases. Nothing is superior to Musk in Spasmodic Disorders, and nothing is equal to it in the Convulsions of Children. But I am afraid it is generally used in too small Doses to answer the End.

The Case of Mr. Jacob Labat.

MR. *Jacob Labat* in *Coventry-Street, Piccadilly*, Distiller, was, in the beginning of *March* 1745, afflicted with a violent Ague, which continued on him every third Day for near six Weeks, in which Time he took several Medicines, without any good Effect. As the Case was so very obstinate, he applied to me. I gave him a Dose of the Powder the same Evening, which made him vomit two or three Times, and purged him often; upon this the Ague altered its Course, and came every other Day; but in a few Days after, Mr. *Lebat* took another Dose of them; which carried the Disorder entirely off, and he has had no Ague since.

After Mr. *Lebat* took the Powders himself, he gave away among his Acquaintance, and to several poor People whom he thought Objects of Charity, a great Number of these Powders by my Desire, which have always had a very good Effect, and cured a great many Fevers; but for the Particulars, I refer to the Gentleman himself,

The Case of Mrs. Mary Best.

MRS. *Mary Best*, at the golden Sugar-Loaves in *Bury-Street, St. James's*, was, on the 4th Day of *September* 1747, seized with a violent Fever, having miscarried three Days before. On the Day following, she had so excessive a Pain in her Head, that it almost made her distracted, as she expressed

expressed herself; she continued in this Manner, without being able to sleep a Moment, till the Sunday following, being the 6th, and that Day about twelve o'Clock she took a Dose of the Powder before-mentioned. After she had taken the Powder about half an Hour, she was very sick, and vomited pretty much, and purged three or four Times. About eight o'Clock she fell fast asleep, and continued sleeping and sweating all Night, and the next Morning she got up perfectly well, without any Complaint of her Head, or any Signs of a Fever; and had no Return.

Mr. Thomas Brooke Attorney at Law in Red Lyon Street, Holbourn, gives me the following Cases, which happened under his Inspection.

The Case of Mr. Beake Brooke, and that of Mrs. Mary Thackeray, Servant to Mr. Thomas Brooke.

S I R,

MY Brother Beake was, on the 1st of October last, taken ill of a violent Fever, which in a few Days ran so high, as to make him delirious, and to all Appearance he was in the utmost Danger, the Medicines he had taken having no manner of effect, and the Apothecary who attended him, said it would be a Miracle if he recovered. On the Sunday Morning, being the 8th, you visited him, and gave him a Dose of your Powder for Fevers about Noon, which made him vomit a little, and purged him pretty smartly, and sweated him a good deal. As soon as the Operation was over, he fell fast asleep, and continued sleeping, and in a breathing Sweat all that Night, and the next Morning he was perfectly well of his Fever, and able

able to walk about. He went abroad two Days after, and has continued well ever since.

Mary Thackeray, my Servant, was, on the 10th of *October* 1747, seiz'd with a violent Pain in her Head, which brought on her a very bad Fever, and she was light-headed for several Days; but upon taking one Dose of your Powder, which purged her pretty much, and made her sweat, the Fever entirely left her.

I am, S I R,

Your very humble Servant,

Nov. 24. 1747.

Tho. Brooke.

The Case of Mr. John Boyce.

MR. *John Boyce*, of *Joyners-Hall, Thames-Street*, a Gentleman of more than seventy Years old, was, in the beginning of *November* 1745, seiz'd with a severe Fever. I was call'd to him very late on the Night of the seventh Day, and directed Bleeding, and something else of no great Consequence as it prov'd, the Particulars of which I don't recollect. The next Day he was much worse. I gave him a Dose of the Powder, in consequence of which he puck'd once, and sweated profusely. The third Day of my visiting him, I found him perfectly recover'd of his Fever, and eating a Chicken with a very good Appetite; and he has continued well ever since.

The Case of Mr. William Sparry:

MR. *William Sparry* of *Blewet's Buildings, Fetter-Lane, London*, Attorney at Law, was, on

on *Friday* Night the 2d of *October* 1747, seiz'd with a Hoarseness and Soreness of his Throat, attended with a Fever; and in about ten Hours his Throat was swelled to such a Degree, that he could neither swallow, nor speak, nor breathe, without the utmost Difficulty. On *Saturday* the 3d, he was blooded, and at the same Time had a Blister laid on his Back. On *Sunday* Morning he was very little relieved, and then took a Purge with great Difficulty, which operated seven or eight Times; but notwithstanding this, and other Means that were used, he still continued so ill, that he could not speak, but was obliged to write for every thing he wanted. On *Monday*, about ten of the Clock, I gave him half a Dram of the Fever-Powder, and in about an Hour he began to be sick, soon after which he vomited very gently four or five Times, and brought up a great Quantity of viscid Phlegm and Bile, and purged several Times. In a very few Hours after taking the Powders, he found himself much recovered, was able to breathe freely, to swallow without Pain, to speak without Difficulty, and his Fever entirely left him; so that on *Tuesday* the sixth he was able to go down Stairs into his Office, and to transact his Business.

The Case of Miss Eccles.

ON *Wednesday* the 18th of last *March*, I was directed by a Lady of Distinction in *Westminster*, to attend Miss *Eccles*, at her Brother-in-law's Mr. *Hodges*, at the Peacock in *Cateaton-Street*. She was about twenty two Years of Age, had enjoyed a general good State of Health, but was not of a very strong Constitution. I understood that she came out of the Country about a Month before, and was

was soon after seiz'd with a pretty severe Cold, attended with a Cough. This was succeeded by a Diarrhæa, which I had Reason to believe would have terminated the Distemper. But it seems it was not thought proper that this should continue; for she had taken a great Number of Draughts and Boles, in which Dioscordium, the Bark, and other Astringents and Opiates were Ingredients. These had the intended Effect, for the Diarrhæa was check'd; and upon this she became feverish, her Pulse high and quick, her Urine high colour'd, her Countenance remarkably red and florid, and she was at Intervals somewhat delirious. These Circumstances I collected from those about her. The Morning I visited her, she had taken twenty Grains of Ipecacuanha, which did not operate as an Emetic, but purged her copiously three Times; in consequence of which she was manifestly better in all Respects. I was going to prescribe, when the Apothecary mention'd a Physician who attended her, upon which I declin'd directing any thing till I had seen him, and an Appointment was made for our Meeting the next Morning at eleven. Accordingly I went at the Time; but the Doctor thought proper to behave in such a manner, that I deserted the Patient, and left her entirely to his Management. But on *Tuesday, March 24th*, Mr. *Hodges* came to my House, and desired earnestly that I would see the young Lady again. Accordingly I made her a Visit, and was inform'd that the preceeding Evening, upon some Representations that had been made concerning the prodigious Number of Medicines she was to take, the Doctor said, it was not his Business to consult the Interest of her Executors, for it was impossible she could recover, and this, it seems, occasioned my being call'd again. Miss *Eccles* was at this Time excessively delirious, and had been so for some Days,

Days, during which Time she had never slept; her Tongue was very much discolour'd; her Pulse extremely low and quick; her Heat was excessive; her Countenance extremely florid and red; and her Urine sometimes pale, and sometimes a little colour'd, but crude. The Medicines she had taken were cordial Draughts, and Boles every six Hours, from the Time I left her; for I was inform'd there was some Suspicion of a Miliary Fever, which was to be expelled thro' the Pores of the Skin. After having represented before a great many of the Neighbours, the Hardship of attending a Lady under such disadvantageous Circumstances, I consented to undertake the Conduct of her Case. I immediately order'd bleeding in the Foot; applied a Blister to her Head, and stimulating Cataplasms of Mustard Seed and Horse-raddish to her Feet. Mean time I took care to procure two Stools by a Clyster. That Evening she took a Dose of the Powder I have so often mentioned, which was repeated some Hours after; but neither had any perceiveable Operation. The next Day, *March 25th*, her Urine deposited a copious Sediment, tho' she still continued delirious. I repeated the third Dose of Powder, which, like the preceeding, had no sensible Operation. Every Body, however, about her could perceive that she was visibly mended. In the Afternoon I gave her half an Ounce of *Glauber's Salt*, which purged her twice. That Night she slept. The next Morning, *March 26th*, I found her in her Senses, and so much recover'd, that I told the Family I thought her out of Danger. I repeated some more Doses of *Glauber's Salt*, and in a very few Days she was perfectly well, except that she remained very weak; but recover'd enough to be married soon after.

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I cannot determine how far the Powder was instrumental in this Cure. To speak my own Sentiments, I think that neither the Powder, nor the other Remedies, would have performed it alone, tho' I was so fortunate as to succeed by both: But as her Urine separated immediately after taking the first Doses, and as this is the general Effect it produces, I must ascribe a good deal to it.

Upon this Occasion, I cannot excuse myself from observing, that I have frequently seen very considerable Effects produced by the Application of Cataplasms to the Feet, prepar'd of Horse-Radish and Mustard-Seed, with a little old Yeast, and sharp Vinegar. Physicians who constantly treat Patients in the Hippocratic Method, waiting for a Crisis, and doing very little to interfere with the Operations of Nature, have abundant Opportunities of observing, that the Piles, or Pains in the Feet, eminently relieve the Head. And therefore, when these do not happen spontaneously, it has been thought expedient to excite them by Art. As to the Piles, it is not an easy Affair to bring them on soon enough to answer the Purpose; nor indeed can it be done at any Time with any Degree of Certainty. It would, therefore, be a very great Improvement in Medicine, to discover a Method of exciting an Hæmorrhage from the Hæmorrhoidal Veins at Pleasure, and with as much Facility as we can procure one from the Veins of the Arm, the Neck, or the Foot; for I make no doubt but by this Means we should have it in our Power generally to secure the Head. But with respect to Pains in the Feet, 'tis otherwise; for these may be, and are, frequently excited by the Application of Cantharides, Euphorbium,

bium, and other stimulating Ingredients. But these Cataplasms answer the End much sooner, and more effectually, than any other Topic whatever; especially if the Feet are previously softened by soaking them in Milk and Water; and if, instead of applying them to the Soles, the whole Feet are involved in them, spread pretty thick on a Linnen Cloht. I have almost daily Instances of Patients being rous'd from a Coma, or recovered from a Delirium, in a few Hours, by these Measures, with a Degree of salutary Pain, little inferior to the Rack; and this I esteem the surest Prognostic of returning Health; and, on the contrary, I generally find an Insensibility or Absence of Pain, after the Application of these Cataplasms for a reasonable Time, to be the most certain Presage of approaching Death. I need not mention, that they should be renewed from Time to Time as they become dry; or that when they have excited a sufficient Degree of Pain, or when that becomes intolerable, they may be removed, lest the continued Torture should frustrate the End proposed, by depriving the Patient of that Opportunity of getting natural Sleep, which it has afforded him, and which may reasonably be expected under this Management. The judicious will know when to reapply them, and how to regulate the Degree of Pain, that it may be sufficient to answer the Purpose, without running into such an Extreme, as to defeat the Intention. I do not speak of these Applications as a late Discovery, for Sinapisms are almost as old as Medicine; but I could not forbear saying thus much, because I don't find that they are used in the common Course of Practice; and because the great and good Effects I have often known them to produce, convince me that it is an inexcusable Omission to neglect them, when the Patient is delirious or comatose, or when the Head is apprehended to be in Danger.

This Case, farther, affords me an Opportunity of speaking my Sentiments upon a Subject of vast Consequence in Practice, I mean that of a Miliary Fever. And I hope the Gentlemen of the Faculty, who think differently from me, will excuse me, if I am so far a Sceptic, as to call in question some Points of Doctrine relative to this Distemper, which I find at present universally received as unquestionable Maxims. Sir *David Hamilton*, the celebrated Man-Midwife, some Years ago, wrote a Treatise expressly on this Disorder; and I must confess I have often met with the Fever he describes, attended with innumerable Vesicles upon the Breast, or all over the Body, about the Size of a Pin's Head. But this I have very seldom observ'd to happen, except in the Fevers of Child-bed Women, and that only when an Excess of Heat had been previously excited by the Season of the Year, the Regimen or Medicines; or when due Evacuations had been neglected in the Beginning, and in consequence of this, the Febrile Heat had been suffered to rise to an extravagant Pitch. I, therefore, always consider'd these miliary Eruptions as the Offspring of Heat only, by whatever Means it was produced; and never had the least Reason to apprehend that they were caused by any kind of Malignity or Poison antecedent to, or coeval with, the Fever. And in consequence of these Sentiments, I have seldom or never solicited their Protrusion by Sudorifics; but instead of that, have almost always judg'd it more prudent to prevent them, by curing the Fever, before it arriv'd at that Stage, in which they generally appear.

I don't know that the Name of Miliary Fever is at present confin'd to the Distemper above-mention'd; but, so far as I have been able to inform myself, this Name should seem to extend to all Sorts of Fevers attended with a great Number of small Eruptions,
not

not yet distinguished by any particular Name. These, 'tis true, frequently occur in acute Diseases, if the Patient is kept very warm, and takes many Cordials; but they as often happen to those who use much Exercise in hot Weather, or who travel into hot Climates, without any Fever or Cardiacs. Hence I have been induc'd to esteem them as the pure Effects of too intense Heat, and otherwise as independent of the Fever, and as little to be regarded in the Treatment, as a long Beard, or a dirty Face, when shaving or washing have been neglected, in consequence of an acute Disorder. Of this, however, I will venture to be positive, that let the Physician but remove the Fever, and either no miliary Eruptions will be protruded; or if they are, they will be so perfectly inoffensive, as neither to deserve any Notice, nor any particular Treatment.

Upon the whole, I have many Reasons to suspect, that the frequent Miliary Fevers we hear of, are entirely the Children of Art, and that Nature is very little concern'd in their Generation. In order to explain how I apprehend they may be at any Time produced, give me leave for once to suppose a Case. Let the strongest Porter or Chairman that can be met with, in the most entire State of Health, be confin'd to his Bed in a very warm Room; let him take every four Hours hot Sudorifics, and let Sweats be solicited by drinking plentifully Sack or White-Wine Whey, and by all other Methods that can be contrived. He will soon find himself hot, restless, and uneasy, and in some Days Nature will probably attempt his Relief, by exciting a Diarrhœa. Let this be immediately check'd, and soon after he will become delirious, and will sleep either very uneasily, or not at all. Then let a Blister be laid on his Back, and, in the Progress of his Treatment, half a Dozen more on various Parts of the Body, and let the same Medicines

Medicines and Regimen be continued. He will become more hot, restless, and delirious, be excruciated with the Stranguary, and very likely sweat profusely, while the Symptoms continually increase. When he has been thus manag'd a certain Number of Days, fourteen for Example, or, if these are not sufficient, twenty, 'tis a thousand to one that Miliary Eruptions will appear upon the Surface of the Skin; and then withdrawing the heating Medicines and Regimen, and giving him some Stools, 'tis possible he may recover.

The Case of Gilbert Douglas Esq;

IN the middle of May 1747, I was commanded by the Right Honourable the Countess of *Anglesea* to attend *Gilbert Douglas Esq;* a Gentleman very well known in both Houses of Parliament, who then lodged at the Ordinance Coffee-House near the Court of Request. I don't recollect precisely the Day of the Month on which I first visited him, but I remember it was on a *Sunday*. I found he had been some Days before seized with a severe Fever, attended with the most excruciating Pains in his Side, which still continued with great Violence; and I was informed he became delirious in a few Hours after the Commencement of the Disorder. Besides this, he had never slept a Moment, and the Medicines he had taken were not attended with any good Effect. His Pulse was at this Time excessively quick and hard, his Urine of a very high Colour; his Tongue was dry and discoloured, and he had a most tormenting Cough. Notwithstanding these unpromising Circumstances, I ventur'd to give Lady *Anglesea* Encouragement to hope, that he might be recovered sufficiently before *Wednesday*, to transact some Business of very great Consequence he

was

was engaged in. I attempted to relieve him by first directing ten Ounces of Blood to be taken from his Arm; and soon after this I gave him thirty Grains of the Fever-Powder, which in a quarter of an Hour made him very sick; in about two Hours it excited a copious Sweat, that continued fourteen Hours; and when this was ended, he had three purging Stools. During a considerable Part of this Time, he slept very quietly; and when I visited him on *Monday Morning*, he told me he perceived himself much better. His Pulse was greatly mended, his Urine deposited a copious Sediment; his Tongue was moist, but somewhat white; and his Pain and Cough were inconsiderable. However, I gave him another Dose, which operated much in the same Manner as the preceeding; and in consequence of this, he was so well by *Tuesday* at four o'Clock, as to get up and write for several Hours, and to settle some Proceedings in a Cause of great Moment. I don't exactly recollect the Day he went abroad, but that Week he was seen by many of the Members of both Houses, in the Court of Requests, and Rooms adjacent.

IT would swell this Treatise much beyond the Bounds I proposed, was I to give the History of every Case I could recollect, much more was I to particularise every one I have treated. Amongst the last, 'tis impossible that many should not be forgot, as I was not careful enough to keep a regular Journal from the beginning; for I did not of a long Time suspect that this Medicine would ever become of so great Consequence as I have since had Reason to apprehend. This Circumstance also prevents me from being able to determine precisely the Number of Patients that have taken it; but I can safely affirm, that they amount to more hundreds than

than I dare insinuate, for fear of being suspected of Exaggeration. Those, however, that know I have for the last seven Years industriously searched after Patients in low Life, labouring under Fevers, and that at no small Expence, would have little reason to entertain such a Suspicion.

Here I may reasonably be asked, how many have dyed who have taken this Medicine in acute Distempers? For in order to establish the true Efficacy of a Remedy, or Method of Cure, 'tis of little less Importance to specify the Miscarriages, than the Success. As it is, therefore, neither honourable nor just to conceal the former, I shall fairly confess that it has failed me in nine Instances. But among these, three drank Gin to Excess after taking it; others had previously destroyed their Constitutions by the same fashionable Poison; and in others, the Distemper had made too great a Progress to permit of flattering myself with Success. So that, where I had the entire Conduct of the Case, I don't recollect that it has disappointed me in more than two or three fair Trials. But I am obliged to own, that as I esteemed Life too sacred to be hazarded for the sake of an Experiment, I have never neglected to call in all other medicinal Aids to my Assistance, when I thought the Case required them, and believed that they would be of Service. And how much may be ascribed to these, I must submit to the Judgment which may be formed by others, from some of the Histories of Cases before related.

The World always assumes a Right of censuring or condemning the Conduct of Individuals, generally without being acquainted with the Motives thereof, and often capriciously. I have, therefore, the less Reason to be offended, that the Rectitude of mine should be called in question. But that I may

may have a Chance for a fair Tryal, I think myself obliged to account for it, before the Tribunal of the Public, to the Determination of which I readily submit.

The principal Objections, and indeed all worth Notice, which have been made against my Conduct with respect to this Medicine, are altogether personal, and relate more to the Author, than to the thing itself. They consist of two Charges; first, that I have kept this a Secret, in prejudice to the World, provided it is as valuable as I have represented it. And, secondly, that I have secured my Property in it by a Patent, which is construed downright Quackery.

As to the first, I might plead in Excuse, the Example of almost all the eminent Physicians among the Moderns, who have had their Nostrums, and whose Secrets after their Deaths, have been the Subjects of a thousand Volumes. *Stabl* and *Hoffman*, both Professors of Physic at *Hall*, and both justly celebrated for their medicinal Abilities, without Scruple confined many Medicines to their own private Practice, and dy'd without discovering them to the World. Nor has this been always esteem'd a Reproach to the Physicians of our own Country, for many now alive have their Secrets, and the late *Dr. Burton* had a hundred. But as Precedents, provided they are bad, are not of sufficient Authority to justify Imitation, I must confess I should have had very little regard to these, if better Reasons had not determin'd me to act as I have done, and in a manner directly contrary to my original Intentions, and my present Inclinations. I am firmly of Opinion, that real Policy is never inconsistent with Truth, however the Word may have been misus'd to signify the Art of deceiving with Deceit. I shall, therefore wave whatever Artifices I might employ

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by way of Palliation or Disguise, and represent the real Motives of my Conduct without reserve, and with that Sincerity, which I flatter myself will stand the Test of the strictest Scrutiny.

Every one may readily imagine, that I would be very cautious of divulging a Medicine of such vast Importance, till I had brought it to a certain Degree of Perfection, and made myself sure of its real Efficacy, by a sufficient Number of Cases; because, if it fail'd of Success, it would subject me to infinite Reproach. This was not to be done so expeditiously as I could have wished, and it required much Time, and more Trouble, to procure me the Satisfaction I desired. Mean time I was ignorant enough to expect, that every one concern'd in any Branch of Physic, would lend me their Assistance, and applaud my Intentions; not considering, that Self-love would bias the Mercenary and Disingenuous to the Side of Interest; and that a Miliary or a Nervous Fever, of twenty Days continuance, was attended with greater Emoluments, than one terminated in two or three. But whatever might be the Cause, I had soon an Opportunity of discovering my Error; for many Retailers of Medicines commenced my avowed Enemies, without the least Pretence to any Provocation; whilst others, with the Countenance of Friendship, pointed a Dagger to my Breast. When, therefore, I considered what Influence the Interests or Inclinations of the Multitude, or both, might have to my Prejudice, I judg'd it imprudent to put it in the Power of any one to disguise, misrepresent, deny, or forge Facts; all which might have happened, if I had discovered the Secret, and suffer'd the Medicine to be publickly used; and thus a Remedy of such great Consequence, might have been deny'd a fair Trial, and absolutely lost to the World. And this was a principal Motive to my

concealing it, till a proper Opportunity offer'd of making it publick to greater Advantage. Tho' I must confess that some other Considerations were not without their Weight; for when I found myself considerable enough to have a Combination form'd against me; and when Matters were carried so far, that a Physician of some Eminence condescended to the Meanness of a Lye in order to do me a Prejudice, and an Apothecary with some warmth refused to direct a Patient to my House, I thought it Time to consult my own Interest, and have some Regard to my private Fortune.

With respect to the second Charge against me, I am inform'd, that the Power of granting Patents is a Prerogative of the Crown, and that many Acts of Parliament have been made, to restrain and regulate them. Hence 'tis plain, that the Legislature did not consider these as Encouragements to Frauds and Abuse, but rather as Incitements to Industry, and Rewards to those who discover any thing for the public Emolument. If, therefore, Quacks and Impostors have sometimes imposed on the Sovereign by false Pretences, so far as to procure a Sanction to their pretended Remedies, of no Use to any one but the Proprietor, I submit it to the judicious and impartial, whether this ought to deter me from laying hold of the only Means the Laws of my Country have put into my Hands, of indemnifying myself for all the Trouble and Expence I have been at, and the Injuries I have sustain'd by the public and private Reproaches of those who esteem'd it their Interest to destroy me.

However, in order to remove all Grounds of Cavil, which may arise from Prejudice, Mistakes, or Malice, I shall for the future be less tenacious of the Secret, as the Reasons for my Caution in some Measure cease to subsist. I shall, therefore, no more scruple to discover it to those who have any Right

to expect this from me, I mean those Physicians, whose Honour and Integrity I think a sufficient Security against an Abuse of my Confidence.

After having ingenuously avowed my private Interest to have been one Motive to my Actions with respect to this Medicine, I am ashamed to mention the public Utility as another, because this is the thread-bare Pretence made Use of for Time immemorial, by the Artful and Designing in all Stations, to sooth the World into their Interests, tho' nothing less than the Good of Mankind is intended, But there are some particular Advantages which may arise from the common Use of this Medicine, so obvious and undeniable, that I can't forbear taking Notice of them.

People of Rank and Affluence are never unprovided with all possible means of Consolation, under the Calamity of Sickness. But I have too frequently been a melancholy Observer of the Misery those Servants of the lower Class, and of both Sexes, are reduc'd to, who, in consequence of an acute Disorder, are unmercifully abandon'd by their Masters, and turn'd out to shift for themselves. They are happy if they can procure a dirty, cold Garret, with suitable Necessaries and Attendance. And if, after being depriv'd of all the ready Cash their preceeding Industry has furnish'd them with, and pawning their little Stock of Cloaths, their last Resource, they can escape with Life and Rags, scarcely any thing remains for the Women but the Brothels, and for the Men but the High-way; and in Confirmation of this, I dare say the Turnkeys of *Newgate*, and the Panders about *Town*, can give variety of Instances. For my own part, I shall indulge myself in a Pleasure much superior to that arising from Vanity, if I am instrumental in averting such Distress from these miserable Objects.

Objects of Compassion; whilst I have no body to censure or blame me unless the Bawds, the Hangman, and perhaps some mercenary Venders of Medicines.

Private Families, also, frequently afford no less deplorable Scenes, than those I have just represented; for where the daily Subsistence of one depends upon the Labour and Industry of the Master, an Interruption of but a few Weeks by an acute Distemper, and the consequent Expences, make a prodigious Chasm in his Finances, often to his utter Destruction. Inasmuch, that if he survives, 'tis not unusual for him to be drag'd to the *Marshalsea*, or the *Compter*, before he is well able to resume his Employment. To Misfortunes of this kind, the lower Class of Tradesmen, Manufacturers, and labouring People, are particularly liable. And it will give me no small Satisfaction, if I should contribute to prevent these Calamities, by pointing out to them a Method of retrieving their Health in a few Days, and at a trifling Expence.

Those who make Voyages by Sea, and those who travel by Land, either on account of Commerce, War, or any other Business, will find their particular Accounts in being provided with this Medicine, as it will be some Security for their Lives, under those unavoidable Accidents, which daily happen, in warm Climates especially, where proper Assistance is not always to be procured. And I hope I may without Arrogance esteem myself a Benefactor to Society, if I am an Instrument of preserving many in the Army and Navy, for the Services of their King and Country, of which they would otherwise be depriv'd.

Cases often occur in Practice, where on account of particular Circumstances, it is hazardous to attempt those Evacuations, and other Means of Relief,

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which would otherwise be proper and necessary, as in the acute Distempers of Women with Child, in Childbed, or in other Situations equally perplexing. On these Occasions, so far as I have been able to learn by Experience, this Medicine may be exhibited with Safety, and very good Effects, provided the Cure is at first attempted by small Doses, six or seven Grains, for example, and these are repeated, and increased prudently, till the End is answered, that is, till the Fever ceases.

Every one who has either had, or observ'd a Fever, must be sensible that it generally commences with a Cold, and that most Colds are attended with some feverish Symptoms. These I will venture to affirm, are almost always removed, and those prevented, by one or two Doses of this Medicine, taken in the Infancy of the Disease, with or without previous Bleeding, as the Exigences of the Case may require it, or otherwise.

We often meet with Patients affected with a universal Languor or Dejectedness, complaining of an utter Loss of Appetite, and Pains in the Stomach, the Head, or the Limbs at Intervals, whilst their Urine is sometimes pale, and at others deposits a Sediment. In such Cases, I always suspect a latent Fever to be the Cause of these Complaints; and accordingly have often remov'd them, by the prudent Use of this Medicine. But here more Repetitions are necessary, than where the Fever rises to a higher Pitch, and is more acute.

As I would be extremely cautious of leading any one into Error, in an Affair of so much Importance, as is that of Life, I must remark, that when violent Inflammations of the vital Parts threaten immediate Destruction, I should think it imprudent to neglect repeated Bleeding, Purges, Clysters, and
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all other Assistances which the Art of Medicine can afford; tho' I am very certain, that this Medicine will contract the Fatigue, diminish the Danger, and afford the Patient a much fairer Chance for his Life.

Fevers in Children are excited by various Causes, all of which, Teeth for example, it is not possible to remove immediately by Medicine; but whatever be the Source, the Effects may be always moderated, or absolutely taken away, by proper Doses of the Powder, prudently repeated. Three or four Grains may be given with Safety to a very young Child; and the second Dose should be augmented, if the first has no sensible Operation; and the same Caution should be observ'd with respect to the third, if that should be found necessary.

Tho' the Method of exhibiting this Medicine may be collected from the preceeding Histories of Cases, yet I think myself obliged to be more particular with respect to the Doses, the manner of giving it, and the Management of the Patient under its Operation. As to the first, twenty Grains is a moderate Dose for an Adult, tho' I have sometimes given thirty or more, sometimes only seven, according to the Condition and Situation of the Patient. The Form may be either a small Bolus, made up with almost any Syrup or Conserve, or a Powder, which may be taken in almost any Vehicle.

If the Patient is of a strong Constitution, and full of Blood, it is prudent to take away Ten or Twelve Ounces, or more; or if costive, to give a common purgative Clyster. Though these are not always absolutely necessary. Then let him take the Medicine, being first put to Bed, and let him be kept warm during the Operation. It may perhaps excite a Sickness or slight Vomiting; in which Case it

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is not necessary to drink plentifully, as in taking a common Vomit. It is sufficient to drink a Cup of Gruel, or Barley-Water now and then, as the Patient's Inclination directs him. It sometimes excites a Sweat, which is to be gently promoted by drinking thin Liquors, such as Gruel, Barley-Water, or any other diluting Fluid, avoiding every thing strong or hot. And as it sometimes happens that the Powder purges at the same Time that it excites a copious Sweat, it would be prudent to make use of a Bed-pan, in order to avoid rising, and thereby checking the Sweat, and taking fresh Cold.

In Case the Head is very much affected, and the Patient is light-headed, insensible or convulsed, it will be proper to apply the Cataplasms of Mustard-Seed, &c. mentioned above, which must be renewed every six or eight Hours.

In case of Costiveness, notwithstanding the Use of the Powder, it is proper to give a Clyster betwixt each Dose of the Powder, if more than one is necessary.

If it excites a Sickness, so as to be very troublesome, or continue long, which very seldom happens, let the Patient drink very plentifully of a Chicken Water made thus: Take a Chicken just killed, strip it of the Feathers together with the Skin, cut it down the Back, take out the Guts without washing it, and boil it for Eight Minutes only, in Seven or Eight Quarts of Water, then pour off the Water for Use.

One Dose of the Powder is generally sufficient for a Cure; but if not, the second Dose is to be taken some few Hours after the Operation of the first is perfectly finished, in the manner directed for the first. If a third Dose is necessary,

say, it must be taken with the same Caution as the second; and a fourth, which is very seldom required, in the same manner as the third.

Sometimes it has no sensible Operation, and then a second Dose must be taken Six Hours after the first, and a third Six Hours after the second, and a fourth in the same manner, if necessary.

In very strong Constitutions, when the first Dose has had no sensible Operation, and the Case is dangerous, the second may be increased to two Scruples or more.

But it sometimes happens, that after a severe Fever is subdu'd, the Patient will be low-spirited and dejected, and labour under a kind of Languor for some few Days. In such Cases, I do not think it at all necessary to repeat this Medicine, or give any other whatever. But if the Heat is moderate, the Tongue much cleared, the Pulse regular, and not too quick; if the Urine deposits an equal Sediment, and the Patient begins to sleep, I esteem nothing but a little Care requir'd for his absolute Recovery; unless in case of Costiveness, when it may be prudent to give a Stool or two by a small Quantity of *Glauber's Salt*, or *Manna*, or any other gentle Cathartic.

Whoever pursues these Directions with the necessary Punctuality, will generally find the Fever either totally cease, or at least so far subdued, as to be no longer dangerous, and very little troublesome; and by these Means that inexpressible Anxiety and Pain which every one feels under the ordinary Treatment of Fevers will be avoided.

If it should be said, that I have taken an uncommon Method of propagating the Reputation of this Medicine, and recommending it to the World, I may be allowed to observe, that it is upon a very uncommon Occasion. For Physicians in all Ages,
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and of all Sects, who have prefer'd their Duty to the Public, before their own private Interests, have earnestly wish'd and search'd for a Medicine, which was capable of checking immediately the Exorbitance of a Fever. And if this should prove the thing so much desir'd, I shall have the Satisfaction of leaving the Medicinal Art more perfect than I found it; and of imparting to the World, a Secret infinitely more precious than that of the Philosopher's Stone, or the Longitude.

As many of the Cases related above, are so very extraordinary, that it is possible the Truth of them in all their Circumstances, may by some be call'd in question; and by others maliciously deny'd, I ask'd the favour of the Rev. Dr. Brooks, a Gentleman of known Honour, Integrity and Abilities, to examine the several Patients, and the People who attended them during their Illness, in order to satisfy himself of the Facts. This I did, because the Dr. was bred a Physician, and is a very good Judge of Medicinal Subjects; and as he is now in Orders, and does not practise the Art as a Profession, he must therefore be considered as a competent and impartial Judge in this Case, and the more so, as he can have no Views to answer either by promoting or retarding the Success of this Medicine in the World. And I have his leave to say, that he has so far comply'd with my Request, as to visit many of the Persons above-mention'd; and that upon the strictest Examination, he finds the Facts I have represented to be true, and to his Satisfaction.

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